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Although dam-watershed residents may not have realized it, no matter where they are living, in a drainage area, they have impacts on the water resource. In this paper, in order to search the potential of building local partnerships, a collaboration study was conducted with local residents in a dam watershed. Our assumption was that easy and fast methods should be used, and positive results would generate the motivation and enthusiasm, and its success would be a tool to build local partnerships. The study site was in Haji dam watershed (307.5 Km²) in southwestern Japan. Green algae bloom have occurred over the last 16 years, and water quality degradation has been a concern in the dam lake. Collaboration survey included a meeting, field trips, a workshop, and a closing ceremony. Members were recruited by direct communication and a newspaper advertisement. The chairperson was Prof. N. Nakagoshi, and staff member include his students and other collaborators. The dam management office supported these activities. These activities were conducted on September 22, 2004 at an institute beside the dam lake and about 60 people participated. During the survey, 15 groups were dispersed to their respective areas. They collected water samples from river, then NH₄⁺, NO₂⁻, NO₃⁻, COD and PO₄³⁻ were measured by pack-test with staffs in the institute. Data were compiled into Arc View GIS immediately. These methods were enjoyable enough for both children and parents, and results such as distribution of water quality degradation were enough for a brief survey. Regarding the data, the relationship between the human being and the river environment were discussed in the workshop. In the preparatory process, several key persons, NGOs and personal networks were illustrated in the watershed. As a result, this survey would serve as a preparation to build the local partnership for the watershed management.